

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is Power—and the way to keep up with modern Knowledge is to read a good Newspaper.

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No. 1.

Party Politics in War Time

It is self evident that party politics should be laid aside in time of war. The Republicans of Kentucky have proposed to do this, and allow certain offices to be held by Democratic nominees, without opposition, provided the Democrats will allow certain other offices to be held by Republicans without opposition. Thus far the Democrats decline, apparently thinking that through the patriotism of the Republicans they can get all the offices for themselves!

Shame, gentlemen! Let us put patriotism first!

Every Reason for Prohibition

A good many newspapers, some of them, we fear, paid by the liquor men, are just now arguing against prohibition. They say, "Why experiment in war time?"

But, my dear friend, prohibition is no experiment. It has been tried out in peace and war, and has nowhere done such evident good as in connection with our military posts and ammunition factories. We want prohibition for the national welfare, and we must have prohibition now to insure speedy victory over the Germans.

THE HISTORIC RUCKER HOUSE World Events Which Cast Their Shadows in Berea

In a small, white-washed cabin near the fairgrounds, lives an authority on history who should be consulted by every student and every faculty member of Berea.

Charles Franklin, black as any man ever was, and speaking with a little stutter, known as the expert "butcherman" for our local meat dealers, can tell some very interesting things.

He was born a few years before the John Brown raid at the old Rucker house which stood near the railroad, southwest of "Rucker's Knob," a house which has just been moved by the College and set up as the abode for the forest-keeper this side of Narrow Gap.

The Rucker family has all disappeared though some of its later members are still traced in California. The family grave yard on "Rucker's Knob" was desecrated when the Walnut Meadow Pike was constructed, much of the stonework under its horizontal slabs having been appropriated in connection with a quarry on the side of the knob. But one of the great horizontal slabs still remains, and one upright slab with the inscription, "Susan Rucker, born 1815, died 1855."

"Charlie" was sold when an infant of eighteen months for \$500, and his sister, still living near Berea, was

sold before her birth for \$500. "Charlie" passed into possession of the Franklins (whence his name), and remembers going to visit his mother at the Rucker House, barefooted, over the snow, occasionally making a cow in the pasture get up so he could warm his feet on the ground where she had lain, which was heated with her body.

Mr. Rucker made his impression on the young slave boy by making him lie down so he could whip the soles of his feet!

Charlie remembers the Union soldiers who camped in the yard, causing the family to cower in the cellar. The soldiers pillaged the house, using the bedding for their blankets on the ground, slaughtering the sheep and hogs, and one morning, at the sound of a bugle, they disappeared, taking the six horses.

Again Charlie was visiting his mother, when the guns of the Richmond battle, near Mt. Zion Church House, were heard, and he started with Mr. Rucker toward the battlefield, carrying clothes with which they made bandages for the wounded Confederates who were shrieking, praying and cursing in the rear of the advancing army.

It is a good thing that the Rucker house is to be permanently preserved, and all our children should be instructed in these important traditions.

The Citizen's Birthday

You will note that this is the 20th volume of THE CITIZEN. It is like all other institutions, and unlike some persons of a "particular sex," it has its birthday anniversaries. On July first, it passed into its twentieth year. It is not ashamed of its age, but proud that it has served the many thousands of interested readers so many years. It is a very common saying among the old residents of this community that they have taken THE CITIZEN ever since it was a paper, and they are proud of it. This is the right spirit to have; it helps the management and encourages others to seek a good, wholesome newspaper for the home. There is no use for a knocker in any town or neighborhood, nor is there any use for such a one to knock the home paper; though it may have an occasional error, it certainly will not be brought up for the severe judgment in the end of time to which a community knocker is entitled. It is certainly a pleasure to look back over the

bound volumes of THE CITIZEN from the year one of its life. Some who have been so unfortunate as to forget the date of their wedding or the birth of their first born may come to the office of THE CITIZEN and read in the old volumes of all these events. We say it is a pleasure to read these old squibs and it is certainly of local value that such records are kept on file by the home paper.

With its twentieth year, a new Managing Editor, Mr. Wm. E. Rix, takes charge. The retiring manager herewith turns over to him the "quill," that he may wield it with greater skill and efficiency than his predecessor.

Here the retiring manager wishes to express to the various contributors from the neighboring counties, as well as from the local field, his appreciation of them in helping him make the paper a good one. He has confidence in you that you will continue your good work with Mr. Rix.

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RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION MAKES PROVISION FOR WHEAT HANDLING

The box-car situation is better at present than it has been at any time during the last three years, according to advice received by the Department of Agriculture from the Railroad Administration.

On May 1, box cars began to move into wheat territory, and wheat-carrying roads are expected to have on their lines more than the normal amount of cars owned by them. Cars are being parked in wheat-loading territory, which was impossible last year. The Railroad Administration will continue to move cars into wheat districts as long as there is any indication that additional cars will be needed.

Uncle Eben.

"I can't help takin' notice," said Uncle Eben, "dat dis daylight sayin' 'ain' preventin' a lot o' people 'um squanderin' time jes' de same as dey used to."

IN OUR OWN STATE

Warrants charging violation of the recent act prohibiting the transportation of liquor into dry territory, were dismissed Monday in the City Court at Georgetown.

John H. Clelland, of Winchester, well known in club circles, was arrested on the charge of violating the vagrancy law. A number of like arrests will be made, according to local officials.

The Hon. H. Clay Kauffman, a leading attorney of the Lancaster bar, and former Representative in the Legislature, has been appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for the Eastern district of Kentucky.

The War Savings Stamp drive is meeting with splendid success on Letcher County and indications show that the county will far exceed her quota. Other mountain counties will make the drive a success and oversubscribe.

Baptist clergymen and laymen from all parts of Kentucky and from other states were in Georgetown attending the eleventh annual summer assembly of Kentucky Baptists. Several noted speakers on religious and spiritual themes from many sections of the country addressed the assembly during its seven-day session.

B. H. Todd, division passenger agent of the Southern railway, with headquarters in Louisville, has resigned his post to become a Y.M.C.A. worker overseas. His resignation will be effective at the end of the week and he goes to New York July 15, to take a course of training.

Circuit Judge Stout at Frankfort issued a temporary order restraining the newly appointed State Board of Health, which organized Thursday, from assuming any of the functions of office and from interfering in any way with the old board and its activities. The hearing was set for July 3.

As chairman of the State Railroad Commission, Laurence Finn has written to the Interstate Commission that if any advance is made in interstate express rates in Kentucky, the responsibility must lie with the national and not Kentucky's commission.

Three American soldiers, one a Kentuckian, were separated from their patrols in No Man's Land Saturday. Surrounded by Germans, they were ordered to surrender. This they refused. Being at an advance post, it was impossible to run. The Americans showed they could shoot. Private Newton Bell, of Muses Mill, killed four of the Germans, and his companions did almost as well.

Manrey Kemper, acting Judge of the Fayette County Circuit Court, Monday, called upon Gov. Stanley to order a probe of the State Reform School at Greendale, where conditions have been rapped by two grand juries.

IMMENSE STORES NEEDED TO FEED MEN ON TRANSPORTS

An account of how soldiers are fed at sea is given in the daily newspaper published on a transport: "Outside of providing 210,000 meals at sea, the mess officer of the ship has very little to do. Very little."

"He is only called upon to provide, by the regulations, 180 different kinds of food. That's all. Ever try to order 180 different things to eat? Yet this is the authentic list.

"The food needed to feed several thousand men at sea ranges beyond the glutton's dreams. You get the answer in the ship, down below the water line, where 7,200 loaves of bread have been baked in one day, and where you stumble over every variety, from 60,000 pounds of beef to 132,000 eggs, or a compartment of brick ice-cream in a 10-degree-above-zero vault.

"And if this doesn't suit, you can bump into 49,324 pounds of potatoes, 7,400 pounds of ham and bacon, 7,800 pounds of butter, 9,200 pounds of sugar and 61,500 pounds of flour. "If you can't get a meal out of this, you can still fall back on 4,600 pounds of sausage, 3,400 pounds of sauerkraut, 26,000 pounds of apples, 19,800 pounds of oranges, and 4,200 pounds of onions. And this leaves out 1,600 pounds of jam and 9,400 pounds of lima and navy beans.

AMERICA TO EXTEND ITS HAND TO RUSSIA

GOVERNMENT TO LICENSE FREELY FOR EXPORT MATERIALS SORELY NEEDED.

Police Protection To Be Afforded Envoys Who Go To Reconstruct Far East Country, But All Show of Military Force Will Be Avoided.

Washington.—Plans of the American Government for aiding Russia in rehabilitating herself, which became known, revealed that the first step contemplated is informal assistance through American business and industrial leaders, and disposed of widely published reports that a diplomatic or political mission would be the means of carrying out President Wilson's promise to stand back of Russia. The personnel of a group of men who will carry expert advice and material aid, along with America's expression of disinterested friendship to the Russian people, now is being discussed. They will include only men familiar with Russian economic and transportation conditions. Ample police protection is expected to be afforded them, but all show of military force will be avoided.

Officials were reluctant to discuss this phase of the situation, realizing that Germany would seize upon it as a means of distorting the intentions of the United States. For that reason it is likely that full details of the assistance to be proffered will not be disclosed until after the Germans learn of them by finding the plans actually in effect. As Russia is in great need of many raw materials and manufactured goods, the United States proposes to license freely for export whatever is recommended as necessary by the business men who will go to the aid of that country. Tonnage will be provided for shipment to Siberian ports, from where the supplies can be distributed to the interior. As the material expression of the charity of the American people the Red Cross also is ready to send relief supplies in large quantities.

United States Consuls in Russia will give active assistance in the work of reconstruction, and to this extent only will the aid have an official aspect. Startling dispatches dealing with conditions in Russia made no change in the plans already formulated. Internal disturbances were thought to accentuate the need of injecting a steady influence into the situation, and officials said they proposed to go ahead on the line laid down.

POLICING PANAMA CITIES

United States Military Will Maintain Order in Cities of Panama and Colon.

Washington.—Secretary Baker instructed Major General Blatchford, commanding the Department of Panama, to take over the policing of the cities of Panama and Colon for the purpose of maintaining public order. The action resulted from information received at the State Department from the Government of Panama that grave disorders were expected because of the postponement of the national elections set for June 30. Decision to postpone the election for six months was taken by the Government of Panama because of vice conditions in the two terminal cities of the Panama Canal, which had led to a boycott against them by the American army authorities.

Ill-Fated Transport Survivors Landed.

Washington, D. C.—After being afloat ten days in an open boat following the sinking of the transport steamship Dwinsk, 20 men were picked up by a naval vessel June 28 and were landed at Hampton Roads, according to advices received. The Dwinsk, a British vessel, was loaned to America for transport service. She carried a British crew and had no Americans aboard when sunk by a U-boat 700 miles off the Delaware Capes June 18.

Typhoid Epidemic Among Huns. Amsterdam.—Rumors are in circulation, says the Echo Belge, that an epidemic of typhoid is raging among the German soldiers in Northern France. Virtually the entire personnel of several units was said to have been affected with this disease. This condition, together with losses sustained by the enemy in the last offensive, is said, according to this account, to be responsible for the delay in resuming the offensive.

Indiana's Dry Law Is Upheld. Indianapolis, Ind.—The Supreme Court upheld the state-wide prohibition law enacted by the 1917 legislature, and which became effective on the second day of last April.

Flier Drowned in Bay. Pensacola, Fla.—John G. Zeller, a machinist, stationed at the local aviation field, was drowned when the airplane he was flying fell into Pensacola Bay.

ALLIES MAKE GAINS IN WEST

BRITISH SURPRISE ATTACK RESULTS IN ADVANCE NEAR NIEPPE FOREST.

Southwest of Soissons French Troops Capture Hun Positions and Advance Line More Than a Mile—Losses of Allies Are Extremely Light.

London.—Franco-British troops, attacking in two different sectors of the Western front, surprised the Germans by taking the offensive and made substantial gains.

The British troops in attacks against the Germans advanced their line over a front of nearly three and a half miles to an average depth of nearly a mile east of the Nieppe Forest, which lies between Bailloul and Bethune, according to the British official communication.

West of Merris Australian troops also captured enemy positions. On both sectors prisoners and machine guns were taken.

Southwest of Soissons French troops in an attack over a front of four and a half miles, from the south of Amblemy to the east of Montgobier, captured German positions, and at some points advanced their line to a depth of a mile and a quarter, says the French communication. Prisoners to the number of 1,660 thus far have been counted.

The Germans are busily engaged in attempts to repulse vigorous attacks by the allied armies north of the Lys and south of Aisne rivers, says the German night statement.

The losses among the British storming infantry for the entire engagement were extremely light, which was due largely to the fact that the show was over before the enemy was able to organize serious resistance.

As a special feature of the program, Australian forces on the left of the column carried out an attack of their own with amazing results, adding nearly half a hundred prisoners to the bag.

The morale of the prisoners taken was not high. These men and others captured recently in this sector have appeared to be much disheartened by their failure to get bigger results in their offensive. They had expected to get ahead much farther than they have. These men have professed to believing that the United States was not going to be able to render much assistance to the allies.

Easy Money.

New York.—Backers of alleged fake war charity enterprises and soliciting schemes defrauded the public of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 in New York City the last year, according to a review of evidence presented to a special county grand jury by District Attorney Swann. Investigation has resulted in the breaking up of gangs of "fifty-fifty" solicitors and "one hundred per cent boys." "Fifty-fifty" workers were those who pocketed half of the donations they obtained. "The hundred per cent boys" are grafters who kept all they collected.

French to Celebrate Fourth.

Paris.—Cheers and shouts of enthusiasm greeted the announcement made in the Chamber of Deputies that the Fourth of July would be regarded as a legal French holiday. All party lines were obliterated, and the plaudits were unanimous from all parts of the amphitheater. It was one of the most impressive demonstrations that had been seen in the French Chamber of Deputies since the beginning of the war.

Control Aircraft Production.

Washington.—The creation of a \$100,000,000 aircraft production corporation has been approved by the senate. The action was taken without debate. There was not a dissenting vote. The corporation must be dissolved within one year following a treaty of peace with the Imperial German Government. The Secretary of War is given authority to assign all men needed for making the corporation operative.

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist, Arrested. Cleveland, O.—Eugene V. Debs, four times Socialist candidate for the presidency of the United States, was arrested by United States Marshal Charles W. Lapp and Deputy Marshal Charles Boehme as he was about to deliver a Socialist address. The arrest was made on a Federal warrant in connection with Debs's speech at the Socialist State Convention in Canton, Ohio, June 16 last. The arrest was made on a secret indictment returned by the Federal Grand Jury.

Call For Strike By Telegraphers. Chicago.—S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, issued a general order to all subordinate units calling for a strike against the Western Union Telegraph Company on July 8, at 1 a. m. (Eastern time). The action of the union follows months of negotiations through the National War Labor Board, whose decision granting the telegraphers the right to organize was rejected by the Western Union.

WORLD NEWS

The expected German drive has not yet begun, as was reported a few days ago. The Allies have taken advantage of the time and strengthened their lines greatly, in some places recovering positions from the enemy. A series of attacks and raids all along the line has made it harder for the Germans to mass their troops.

The speech of the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Von Kuthman in the Reichstag, has aroused discussion and violent protest from the military party in Germany. It was, apparently, an effort to reopen the subject of peace, but the terms were too extreme to admit of acceptance by the Allies. Its admission of Germany's inability to win by battles was seized up in all directions as the main feature of the address.

A report of the Minister of the Interior for Germany shows an astonishing amount of crime in the Empire during the year. There have been nearly half a million cases of convictions for offenses of various kinds, such as assaults, thieving and acts of violence. Liberal German papers discuss with much freedom the moral conditions of the country.

The Italian victory grows greater each day, as Italy was careful to avoid an over-statement. In the mountain section the Austrians are still being pushed back, and many of the strong positions are being taken by the Italians, so that it will be hard to renew the drive again into the Italian plains. General Diaz, the commander in charge, is receiving much praise.

Reports from Russia are much confused, but it is apparent that something is under way to overturn the Bolshevik rule and to establish a government that will oppose the Germans. The former premier, Kerensky, has come into the open once more, and has gone to Paris, after making himself known in England. It is his desire to visit the United States as soon as possible. He is still far from well, but is as enthusiastic for his country as ever.

Rumors of the assassination of the former Czar Nicholas, of Russia, have been circulated, affirmed and denied so that it is not possible to speak of the act as certain. It would be rather strange, however, if he should escape the fate that has almost always overtaken monarchs in the position he now is.

The Austrians are naturally keenly feeling their defeat in Italy. Count Burian, the foreign minister, objected to the pressure of Germany for an immediate attack, as he feared the effect of a failure on the internal condition of Austria-Hungary already disturbed by race and food problems that were causing unrest. The Emperor Charles refuses to allow the prime minister to resign, but does not tell him what to do.

Lord Reading, the ambassador from England to the United States, has been honored by several colleges at the commencement season with degrees. Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, each gave him the doctorate of laws, and many other institutions desired to do so had there been an opportunity. These honors are well merited, as the ambassador is a man of winning personality as well as great ability.

The little Republic of Panama has protested against the action of the United States in sending soldiers to the cities to maintain order and enforce the laws. Conditions have become such that they endanger the morals and discipline of the American army, and such action was deemed necessary and was in accordance with the treaty of 1904.

Viscount Kato, leader of the Liberal or Constitutional party in Japan, has given expression to a feeling of warm sympathy with the Allies and their cause. There is some possibility of a change in the ministry in Japan in the near future. Although the significance of such a change is not yet clear, it would probably be favorable to the cause of the Allies.

A report of the Government for the past fiscal year, ending in June, shows that we have had an excess of exports over imports of three (Continued on Page Five)